NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York HERALD

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING PIFTE AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-THE BALLET PAR-

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Fourteenth street.-ITALIAN ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broad-WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway and 13th street.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st. -Perford BOOTH'S THEATRE, 234 st., between 5th an 1 fth ara. --BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- NEW YORK BURG

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets - OUR AMERICAN COURTS. Madines at 2. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner or 8th av. and Ed at. LINA EDWIN'S THEATRK, No. 736 Broadway. -- OPERA BOUFFF LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, Matthee at 2. MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE. -

PARK THEATRS, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn,-Oort; UNION SQUARE THEATRS, Fourteenth at, and Broad-THEATRE COMIQUE. 514 Broadway. -- COMIC VOCALIBRS, NYGNO ACTS, AC. Matines at 216.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Pourteenth street. SCENES SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.-BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 233 st., between 6th

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery. -- NEGRO ROCKSTRICITIES, BURLEBOURG, &C. Natinge at 14 DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway .

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Saturday, November 18, 1871.

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REPUBLICAN CALLERS AT THE CAPITAL ON NEW YEAR'S DAY-Beware of the broken ring in the Tammany cake.

THE TROY Times gives soub No. 1 to the reform democrats by saying that "small thanks are due to democrats that the State has been revolutionized." Isn't that rather cool?

THE STORM SIGNALS are working admirably, but a large number of people are unable to interpret their meaning. Would it not be well for the government to have a standing advertisement in some of the principal papers explaining the meaning of the different signals? It would not take long for our intelligent people to become as familiar with these storm signals as they are with their A B C's.

THE HOLY FATHER AND THE KING OF ITALY-A SIGN OF RECONCILIATION. - The Pope has consented to consecrate the Church of St. Suaire. Hitherto he has refused to consecrate the church, because it was the private property of King Victor Emmanuel. Are we to regard this change of purpose as a token of reconciliation? Let us hope so. There is room enough in Rome for both Pope and

THE ELMIRA Advertiser (republican) speaks its part by nominating Thomas G. Alvord for Speaker of the Assembly. But the Troy Times (same politics) gives the proposition a rap over the knuckles by gently insinuating that it understands the next Legislature to be a "reform" body. What's the matter with Alvord? Is he identified with the Tammany Ring, the Salt Ring, the Canal Ring or any other ring? Ab, perhaps it is the emerald sing of beautiful Elmira.

CONDITION OF THE CHICAGO BANKS. - We fearn from Washington that the examiner designated by the Comptroller of the Currency to investigate the condition of the Chicago national banks since the disastrons fire reports that the losses will be much less than auticipated, and that under the circumstances their affairs are in a good state. This is good news, and shows at one and the same time that much was saved from the calamity, and that the banks, like the remarkable city and people of Chicago, have a surprising recuperative

The Presidential Succession-The cratic Party, Its Plans and Its Pros

The democratio party, in reference to the os, is all adrift. Within the short space of ten months it has passed from the heights of exultation to the depths of despondency. With its unexpected success in the March election in New Hampshire ts leaders and its organs cried out, "It is a revolution. Grant's administration has broken up the republican party. The great reaction has come, and the democratic party in 1872, on its platform of 1868, will sweep the coun-Even Jeff Davis was inspired by the New Hampshire election to break his long self-imposed silence and to proclaim bis faith in the ultimate triumph of the 'lost cause.' But these indiscreet rejoicings were suddenly stepped by the April Connecticut election, fought on the revived issues of the war and the boast of Jeff Davis; and the decisive republican victory in Connecticut on these issues convinced the democratic leaders of the neces sity of a "new departure."

This new departure, with the advice and onsent of Chief Justice Chase, was inaugurated by the late Mr. Vallandigham in Ohio, and State by State it was so rapidly adopted by the Northern democracy that in a few weeks it became the law of the party, from Maine to California, to recognize the new amendments to the constitution, negro civil equality and negro suffrage included, as valid and binding. But this sweeping surrender to radicalism served rather to weaken than to strengthen the democratic party, and to demoralize instead of unite it. The results began to be apparent in the August elections of North Carolina and Kentucky; and meantime with the astounding disclosures of the robberies of the Tammany "Ring" another apple of discord had been thrown into the party camp. The effects were made manifest in the September elections of Maine and California, and were followed up in the October lections of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa,

But still the idea was entertained by the democratic leaders that if, with the deadweight of Tammany upon its back, the party could carry New York in November, it might be put upon its feet again for the great battle of 1872; and from the discords among the republicans over the spoils of our Custom House there was still reason for the hope that the democrats might save the State. Why not, when their State Convention had closed its doors against Mr. Tweed and his Tammany delegation, and as far as possible had washed its hands of the robberies of the Tammany "Ring?" Why not, when it was the inclination, yea, apparently the fixed purpose of the Fenton republican faction to give General Grant the cold shoulder in this election? But when the indignation of the people is roused it sacrifices all side issues to the main ques tion, and so from this New York November election we find that not only is Tammany dislodged and overthrown in the city, but that the republicans have secured a two-thirds vote in both branches of the Legislature. Such is the force of the popular judgment of the city and State against Tammany, and of the popular demand for reform.

But this decisive New York election means something more. It means that, as matters now stand, the State is lost to the democratic party, and that as the party now stands, without New York, it has not the ghost of chance for the Presidential succession. This fact is so widely understood and accepted by the democratic leaders and leading party journals that East and West they are casting about for another new departure. They all admit that none of the dead issues of 1868 and none of the hold-over candidates from that unfortunate campaign will meet the necessities of the present emergency. But wha scheme of party reorganization do they propose? We have three schemes or plans before us, and they are as follows :-

before us, and they are as follows:—

First—The plan of the St. Louis Republican, the leading democratic organ of Missouri—viz., that the democratic party in 1872 shall keep in the background and permit the desadected republicans to nominate an independent republican liberal Presidentia licket, and then rank and file, bring forward the democracy in the cause of its election. In support of this plan it is argued that the disaffected republicans hold the balance of power, and that by going over to them the democrats would gain the solid advantages of the battle in the defeat of Genera Grant and his party.

Second—We have the plan of the Cincinnat Engintere, the leading democratic organ of Onto, which

Grant and his party.

Second—We have the plan of the Cincinnati Enquirer, the leading democratic ergan of Onlo, which is simply the nomination of "Tom Scott," the Pennsylvania rainroad king, as the democratic candidate against General Grant, and the argument in favor of "Tom Scott" is that he would bring all the tremendous electioneering forces of the great railway monopolies of the country to his support.

Third—We have the plan of the Staats Zeitning, the organ of the powerful and intelligent German democratic element of this city, which is the abandonment and dissolution of a new national party like the reform party of this city, which has so decisively stamped out the power and the insolence of the Tammany "Ring."

In adopting the first of these plans it has

In adopting the first of these plans it has been suggested that the democracy, in awaiting the action of the bolting republicans, will get an acceptable candidate in Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court, or Senator Sumner, or Trumbull, or Logan, or in Governor Gratz Brown, of Missouri, or some such liberal republican; and that in the two or three hundred thousand anti-Grant republicans that would lead off on such a man the democrats would have the assurance of success from the outset. We apprehend, however, that the honeymoon of such a marriage would never come off; for we remember the bolters from Jackson in his second election, and those against Lincoln as a candidate for a second term, and how signally they failed; because in each of these cases the man in the White House had the masses of his party at his back, as General Grant has to-day. But we shall know something more than now is known of this proposed democratic movement with the ripening of events. There is something in it; for we understand that such men as Horatio Seymour and Mr. Tilden are very much pleased with this plan.

The plan of "Tom Scott" is simply an absurdity. It falls far behind our grand idea of "Live Oak George." A more unpopular candidate for President than a "railway king" could not be chosen by any party outside the Tammany "Ring." And so, with all respect to Mr. Scott as an enterprising railway king, we dismiss him as absolutely out of the question for Presidential purposes.

The plan of the Staats Zeitung is the HERALD plan. We have recommended it heretofore in a general review of the political field as the best course for the bewildered democratic party. The war for the Union has left this party in the position of the old federal party after the war of 1812-that is. with a bad record and reputation as the

party opposed to the war. And se the old federal party came nearer and nearer to the old republican party till it was dissolved, so it appears it has gone and is going with the present democratic party, until nothing is left of it but its name. It is just now in this dilemma. It must take some new shape for 1872, or otherwise in that campaign it will be killed outright, cut to pieces and scattered to the winds—as was the o'd whig party in 1852-and a new party, strong and vigorous, like this republican party, from the jump, will take the place of this old worn out and defunct democratic party. When a political party has gone through the rough experience of the old federal party, the old whig party and the present democratic party, it is politically dead; and in due time, with or without the consent of its leaders, a new party, founded on new men, new ideas and new issues, will surely take its place.

Auti-Scottiana-Buckeye Repudiation The Lancaster (Ohio) Eagle (democratic), referring to Tom Scott as a candidate for the Presidency, remarks that the mention of his name in that connection is but another illustration of the rapacity and grasping ambition of the gigantic corporations and monopolies that aspire to govern the country and ruthlessly confiscate the liberties of the people. "Better an age like that of Grant's adminis tration," continues the indignant Buckeye sheet, "than a fortnight of such a bundle of tyranny, ignorance and presumption as Tom Soott's administration would present." The Cleveland Plaindealer (democratic) declares that "if the contest is to be between railroad officials, without reference to politics, let the republicans put up a Western railroad monarch, and may the devil take the hindmost." The Akron (Ohio) Times (democratic) "prefers defeat with any noble patriotic democratic statesman, to victory with any man who has not stood true to the doctrines of the party." From the above it will be seen that the nomination of the Cincinnati Enquirer does not receive a very hearty response from its democratic brethren of the press in its own State. Has the Enquirer (Pendleton's old stand-by) blun-

THE SECRETARY OF WAR insists that he will not require the troops stationed about New York Bay to make "sick returns" to the New York Board of Health, holding that such a proceeding would be unprecedented and mischlevous, subordinating the federal authority to the State. The matter is misinterpreted by the Secretary in his zealous desire to sustain the prestige of this particular branch of the government. The troops are certainly liable to catch the cholera, their posts in the lower bay being greatly exposed to the fatal breezes which disseminate the insidious poison of that disease. It is necessary that the Board of Health here should have information of the spread of that disease or of any other contagious disease from Quarantine northward : and while there is full accord and co-operation between the Board and the commandants of these miltary posts, such information can be very readily furnished without detracting from the prestige or the dignity of the army. But bere the Secretary of War steps in with his "little horde of theories," sacrificing our safety to a mere technicality with as little consideration as if our port were blockaded and we were all democratic Ku Klux.

THE FIRST OF THE WESTFIELD SUITS, for damage growing out of the explosion on the Staten Island ferry boat last July, was tried yesterday in Brooklyn, and although the ferry company entered only the frivolous plea that the plaintiff could not recover because he violated the law by travelling on Sunday, and although all the evidence plainly showed the the victim met his death by the negligence of the defendants, and although Judge Neilson charged that the defendants were liable if they used defective boilers or employed incompetent men, and charged, furthermore, that the Sunday plea could not hold good, the jury disagreed and had to be discharged. Three of the jurors were for the defendants; but how under any law, or rendition of the law, except that which relieves an "itching palm, they could have reached such a conclusion and held to it so stubbornly is one of the inscrutable mysteries that juries alone attain to.

ST. TAMMANY.-We publish in the HERALD to-day a history of the St. Tammany Society, which will repay perusal. The fact that the records of this old organization are the records of the great political movements of the country for over half a century is of itself sufficient to prove the prominent and important part it has played in State and national politics. Shall the society now cease to exist? Are the corruptions and misdeeds of a handful of its temporary rulers to be permitted to wipe out an institution to which so many interest ing memories attach? Or is it, as its best members hope and believe, to share in the benefits of the great reaction in favor of political reform, and to come out of the present ordeal, as it has out of many former trials, regenerated and reinvigorated, and to continue under new and reputable leaders its career of usefulness and honor?

THE COLORED PEOPLE OF NORFOLK, Va. vesterday proposed to hold a mass meeting to lenounce the murder of one Wilson, a police officer, of Portsmouth, who was killed a week ago, while in the line of duty, by some roughs; but the Mayor of Norfolk, urged by many white citizens who saw in this peaceable assembling the germ of riot and bloodshed, issued a proclamation admonishing good citizens not to assemble. The colored people accordingly refrained. Has the Old Dominion lost all her nerve? Have the war and reconstruction so shattered her constitution that there is no stamina left in her? It would seem so when, to maintain the peace she has to refuse her citizens the time-honored constitutional right of peaceable assemblage instead of maintaining it at all hazards by the righteous use of militiamen and the bayonet

Is Ir Nor a singular coincidence that three leading Eastern papers-the Boston Advertiser, the Boston Traveller and the Providence Journal-should come out simultaneously in strong leading articles in favor of the renomination of General Grant, the latter hitching on Schuyler Colfax for Vice President as a sort of tall to the Presidential kite?

inces of the Baltic.

We print this morning a cable despatch, special to the HERALD, to the effect that the Russian government is about to take vigorous action against the Germanising tendencies of the age. It has for some time been matter of public talk that the unification of Germany would, in the long run, not only deprive Francis Joseph of all his German subjects and of Upper and Lower Austria, but would rob Russia of the German-speaking people on the shores of the Baltic. It is not long since the Evangelical Alliance, influenced by facts which could not be gainsaid, ventured to remonstrate with Prince Gortchakoff on the Russianizing policy-which, both in matters political and religious, had been commenced in the Baltic provinces. It is well known to all our readers how Prince Gortchakoff dismissed the European and American deputations of the Alliance. To say that they were politely snubbed would be but to speak the truth. Now we have it from a most reliable source that the Russianizing of the Baltic provinces has been fully determined upon, and that the new policy, which is to be fully inaugurated with the New Year, is to be prosecuted with energy. In these provinces Russia has hitherto tolerated the German language and the Protestant religion; for the great bulk of the people are German speaking and Lutherans. After the 1st of January the govern ment officials in these provinces, contrary to ancient practice, are to address the central povernment in the Russian language. This, however, is not all. As if to strike down by one blow Germanism in the provinces, the University at Dorpat-a university founded in 1632 by the famous Gustavus Aldolphus greatly encouraged by the Czar Paul I., and which in recent years has had not fewer than eighty professors and some six hundred students-is to be removed to Wilna and completely Russianized. The old College, founded as far back as 1589, is alone to be left in Dorpat. This outrage is all the more to be condemned that the University of Dorpat was the chief school for the Protestant clergy throughout these provinces and particularly of the Reformed Synod of

On the part of Russia this is virtually commencement of hostilities. It is a blow at Germany which Germany must feel, and which Germany, unless we greatly mistake, will resent. It is surely too late in the world's history for a European government to force language and a religion upon a people. A good enough and perhaps a wise enough policy in the Middle Ages, it is not adapted to the nineteenth century. While Austria is indulging the Poles in Galicia and permitting them to make use of their ancient tongue in the law courts and the Universities, and while she'is not unwilling to grant similar privileges to the Czechs of Bohemia, it is curious to see Russia adopting a policy so repressive and so cruel. After all, there is something in manlfest destiny; and, if we at all understand the current of events, this latest move of the Russian government will have the certain effect of hastening on the inevitable conflict which is to humble Russia as Austria has been humbled and as France has been humbled, and which is to leave Germany the undisputed mistress of Europe. In resenting this out rage Bismarck can count heartily on the support of the Swedes. We are sorry to have to comment on facts so little complimentary to the wisdom and culture of the Russian government

A VOICE FROM THE INTERIOR AFTER Executor -The Cooperstown (N. Y.) Journal (democratic), published at the residence of Chief Justice Nelson, of the United States his views, concludes an elaborate editorial by averring that "the leading democrats of this State not only admit that they have no hope of electing the next President under the present organization of the party, through the nomination of a democratic national convention," but that they favor a strong movement in the direction indicated in the following words :-"Let us defeat Grant with any good and able statesman available for that purpose, and break down this weak and corrupt administration." This position is said to be approved by the leading democrats of this State since the election. But how far that may be correct we are not assured. To nominate "an able and available statesman" may be an easy task, but to "break down this weak and corrupt administration" is a horse of another

GAMBETTA ON THE STATE OF FRANCE .-Gambetta, we are told by telegram, has arrived at St. Queatin, and that during his stay there he will make a speech on the present state of France. The ex-Dictator is no lover of President Thiers or of the policy pursued by the government of which he is the head. We may reasonably expect, then, that Gambetta's address will be a severe criticism of the present order of things. The truth of the matter is the Thiers government is not giving general satisfaction among the republicans of France. Many of them regard him as a republican but in name, and would gladly rally under some leader whose republicanism they had confidence in. It may be that Gambetta aims to be the Moses of this growing and discontented party. His speech at St. Quentin possibly will show the current of his de-

THE OHIO STATE DEST .- The great State of Ohlo, the third in the republic in population, is in a happy financial condition. The debt is a little less than nine millions of dollars-a small one for Ohio-which places that State in a very favorable light compared with other large States. Though the debt is small comparatively it was decreased last year seven hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars. Here is an example for the city and State of New York and the local governments of other States which have large debts and are augmenting them greatly and continuously.

A NOTORIOUS FORGER, CALLING FLASELE ARTHUR X. BREEDE, with a long list of aliases. was sent to the State Prison by Judge Bedford yesterday for three years and fined \$15,000. As he stands committed until he pays the fine, his three years term may be considered merely a probationary period in which he gets fairly ready to pass the rest of his existence in The Vinduct Railway.

The upsetting of Tammany seems for a time to have diverted the attention of the leading directors in the Viaduct Railroad from that important public work, and it has conse-quently languished. At a recent meeting of the directors, however, it was determined that all the members resign and that the whole concern take a new departure. Relieved of the deadweight with which the corpses of Tammany encumbered it, we look to see the work go on under an early reorganization of the Board of Directors with more rapidity than ever, and, as it certainly will, with the more assured confidence of the people. There need be no cause for delay or vacillation in the changed complexion of the Legislature. This measure for rapid transit is one approved of by all the reform elements in this city, and one urgently demanded by the mass of the people. It is the plan finally chosen out of a multiplicity of plans and projects, and cannot probably be improved on. It only remains for the new organization, numbering, as it will, most of the wealthy capitalists who were identified with it before to bend with renewed energy to the work now, and in a year or two we ought to have that much-desired, long-hoped-for and pressinglyneeded rapid transit up and down town. There is no use of stretching the time for its completion to five or ten years. It ought to be completed in two at the farthest. The Pacific Railrond, with its long stretch of miles, was completed in less than five years. There is no chance for big jobs in the Viaduct. No Court House millions can be evolved out of its capital for the building up of private fortunes. There are too many reformers in its directory and too many reformers outside of its direct tory waiting and watching for its early and honest completion. It must be built honestly. and even the most rascally Ring jobbers existence under that condition would acced to its being built rapidly. Let us, therefore, under the new dispensation, have the Viaduci built rapidly, securely and honestly,

Conservatism in Politics.

The Lynchburg Virginian (conservative) is in favor of a union of democrats, conser vatives and moderate republicans upon s 'moderate, respectable republican," as the democratic candidate for the Presidency. "Opposition to radicalism," it says, "should be the platform of Virginia conservatives. "Conservatism" is all a humbug in these days of party strife. "He who is not for us is against us," should be the motto in political as well as religious life. It may be well enough for party distinctions to call one party "republican" and another party "democratic;" but they are all republican nevertheless. Conservatism is a go-between hybrid, of no particular service to any party. When party lines are broadly drawn men must attach themselves either to one side or the other, or drop into insignificance. Hence it is the height of folly for our Lynchburg contemporary to appeal to the "conservatives of Virginia" to do this, that or the other. When the Presidential campaign commences men will be either democrats or republicans, and he who avows himself anything else will find himself nowhere.

CHURCH AND STATE IN GERMANY-A NEW PHASE OF THE QUESTION. -The Bavarian representative in the Federal Council of the German empire has introduced a bill to permit and to provide for the legal prosecution of clergymen engaged in unpatriotic intrigues. It is a not unimportant sign of the times that this motion should come from the representative of Catholic Bavaria. It is a blow at Rome, and particularly at infallibility. It is a law in Bavaria that no decree of Rome shall be published without the consent of the government. In Bavaria this law has been violated by several of the bishops. Bavaria and Prussia have both stood by the excommunicated clergy and refused to dispossess them of their livings. This new bill aims a dispossessing the infallibilists, one and all. It is a new and interesting phase of a great question. We shall anxiously watch it further development.

GRANT AND HIS RENOMINATION. -The Boston Advertiser (republican), referring to the next Presidency, makes no question that there is opposition to President Grant's renomination, earnest and determined, but not formidable. "It is nothing," it says, "but opposition. It has no affirmative side. It represents no separate policy, no common purpose, no recognized candidate or hope of one. It is no rash prophecy to predict that the National Convention in June will nominate General Grant again with very little opposition." The Advertiser takes it for granted that the Republican National Convention will be held in Boston, and that Sepator Schurz and the Tennessee reconstructionists will attend. As old Father Ritchie would say, nous perrons.

THE ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF VETERANS of the war of 1812 requires that such veterans on receiving their pensions shall be required to "support the Constitution of the United States and the widows of such officers and soldiers," &c., which makes it rather hard on the veteraus, a pension of eight dollars a month being entirely inadequate to the support of even one of those widows after the veteran has supplied his own natural

THE HARBOR OF HAVANA was made the scene yesterday of a series of international aquatic contests, in which Spaniards, Englishmen and Americans took part. The contestants were men-of-wars men and merchant sailors. They tugged at the oar and trimmed the sail during the strife. The Spaniards performed splendidly. Fraternity, liberty and good feeling should ever prevail in the waters of the Antilles.

Some of the Frauds in the Custom House. in the way of abstracting valuables from cases of imported goods, are "shown up" in the HERALD to-day. The extent to which petty rascalities such as these have been carried is astonishing, and the Collector ought at once put a stop to them.

THE BOSTON Traveller, which has been shaking in the wind lately, has resumed its course on the regular republican tack, and is out in favor of the renomination of General Grant, believing that his re-election is beyond

Science in America. In Am scientific journal we find some striking p sages on this topic. The editor of this pu cation, the eminent astronomer, J. Norman Lockyer, says:—"We have on various cocasions alluded to the large amount of en agement afforded by the governing powers of the United States, both by the central federal government at Washington and by those of the individual States. The number tific men in America paid for carrying investigations and preparing reports various subjects of great practical value for the welfare of the country almost bear comparison with the number we pay for doing nothing, or for obstructing all national improvements." This is strong eulogy for an English savant to pay to "our American relations," as he calls us; and it conclusively shows that, in a country from time immemorial, all that was done to America was belittled, criticised and hushed up, our scientific achievements have won the commendation of foreign philosophers by their solidity and practical value. It would be invidious to draw comparisons, and yet, in many branches of learning, we have led our English relations into new fields, ripe with the harvest of science, and they have availed themselves

The spirit of our institutions demands that whatever is done by the government shall be done, not for the good and glory of any individual or class, but for the common benefit, pro bono publico. It is for this reason that our scientific and national institutions enter at once into the wishes and wants of the people, and make themselves practically and powerfully useful. Look at the splendid labors of our coast survey, which has given our mariners a clear and almost photographic chart of the islands and estuaries on our and interpenetrated by many deep and wide seas. The gigantic undertaking of triangulating this whole country and giving us an orographic delineation of all its surface model or mould of the land in all its undulations-is not a task too grand for our national science, because it is a work which the people in every part of the country can utilize, in building railroads and turnpikes, in constructing canals and in all the trigonometrical surveys of the different States.

of our work and entered into our labors.

If we look at our Naval Observatory, the Hydrographic Office, the Smithsonian Institution, the Storm Signal Bureau, we see rapid, practical and splendid results from the investigations of our government laborers-results which tend to advance all the material interests at home and enhance the national credit and glory abroad. The distinguished astronomer of whom we at first spoke talls us that "when men of culture and science in this country attempt to advocate the claims of science to national support from the government, one of the arguments most relied on by their opponents is that such a course would have the effect of checking private scientific enterprise." Mr. Lockyer adds that "we should like these objectors to look over the American publications now lying before us (issued by private scientific societies), and we think, if they were able to derive any lesson from it, it might have a tendency to modify their opinion."

When the inventor of the telegraph applied for means to lay down a small line from Baltimore to Washington, under a past régime in this country, he obtained it with difficulty. The day for such extravagant economy bas happily passed away, and, it is to be hoped, we shall never emulate the parsimony of the British government in all its bearings to science, of which Mr. Lockyer so justly complains. Our scientific and national institutions immense necessity that exists for them and the work they do. This remark most emphatically applies to all of the bureaus of which we have spoken: and in America the people, ever keen to sustain and cheer forward every truly progressive movement, will tolerate no legislation that embarrasses science or stifles its efforts for research and investigation. When Captain Hall's North Polar expedition was sent out one or two individuals asked the question, Cui bono? But the press and the peaple deemed such a question an impertinence, and the explorer went to sea with the good will and applause of the country. Instead of asking or petitioning the government to retrench its expenditures for science, the English editor will be pleased to hear that the American people are continually pressing their lawmakers to extend the useful mission of our scientific bureaus, and usually show themselves shead of our Congress in their source ciation of the great discoveries and investigations of the day. The national scientific offices of this country

have given an intense stimulus to private individuals and societies and furnished them with the data for the most invaluable researches and deductions. The labors of the Observatory and Hydrographic Office have been of world-wide utility and fame. The Smithsonian is an authority among the oldest societies of Europe. The Agricultural Bureau extends its offices to every part of the country. The Signal Service has so far progressed, in the brief time since it was inaugurated, that the same London contemporary just quoted says "the meteorological system now in operation in the States already excels ours in many points," and a recent movement has been se on foot in the West and South to ask for the extension of its reports. Our private observatories and societies have made rapid strides within a few years, and the historian will have much of deep scientific interest to record for this period of our history. We have every reason to be proud of "science in America."

"RENDER UNTO CASAR."-The members of the German Parliament in Berlin are engaged in discussing the provisions of the new national coinage bill. A legislative proposition was made yesterday to render the money of imperial uniformity in its impress, by stamping each coin with the head of Emperor William, instead of the profile of the different princes of the different countries which go to make up the nation. The resolve was negatived by a large majority. The Germans are very patriotic, but they do not-all of them, at leastcare for an imperial Cæsarism. They will do their duty according to the Scriptural maxim. and "reader" unto the different princes their nonetary and mint rights, at least.